

## The Sun.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

## Amusements Today.

**Grand Opera House.**—*Les Huguenots*.  
**Lyceum.**—*Les Huguenots*.  
**Madison Square.**—*Les Huguenots*.  
**Wells.**—*Les Huguenots*.

## The Gold Standard Obstacle.

A great many people are fond of repeating that the coinage of the silver dollar is what kills enterprise and makes trade dull. Among others, Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston is reported in the *New York Herald* as discharging thus:

"Our population is increasing with great rapidity, yet little or nothing of a constructive character is in process. Can there be any other reason than this? Is it that the silver dollar is the only coin in circulation? Every one who has a share in this existing surplus of silver is endeavoring to find any existing bond or any existing claim to which he can maintain it at his old value. He will not risk the new coin for a constructive enterprise until the coinage of silver is stopped. Therefore, although our national conditions have become so early adjusted that we might produce a period of the greatest possible prosperity, yet this period is an artificial obstruction of a dollar of low and uncertain value which has been thrust upon the country mainly for the private benefit of a petty interest in silver mining, spite all constructive enterprise."

Mr. ATKINSON fails to explain precisely how the coinage of the silver dollar produces the mischief, and just why men do not undertake new enterprises because of it. He fails to mention the fact that in Great Britain, where gold is the exclusive standard, and where there is not the slightest possibility of its being supplanted by silver, there is the same glut of unemployed money and the same unwillingness among capitalists to embark in new enterprises that there is in this country. This fact alone, if he had thought of it, would have been enough to show him the absurdity of his talk.

The real obstacle to enterprise and the real weight that drags down trade, both here and abroad, is the gold standard. As Mr. ATKINSON truly enough says, the doubt as to whether the standard of value will remain the same determines men from making new investments. The gold standard, instead of being fixed and steady, has been rising higher and higher for the past ten years, and accordingly prices of all kinds of commodities have been falling. Whatever a man has bought or produced, he has been obliged to sell for a little less than it cost him, and both trade and manufactures have therefore been unprofitable. For all that appears, gold will go on rising and prices will go on falling for some time to come, and until capitalists can be assured that the bottom has been reached they naturally prefer to wait. Their gold dollars, measured in merchandise, are growing bigger and bigger all the while, and they can gain more by sitting still than they can by going to work.

Conversely, the establishment of the silver dollar as the monetary standard would break the deadlock and cause trade to revive. For, while gold has been rising in value since Mr. Hayes took office with the other products of human industry, and is therefore a truer measure of their value, the fall in prices would be arrested, and men could make investments with a reasonable assurance of profitable returns. If, too, as the coinage of silver asserts, the adoption of the silver standard means a monetary rise in prices equal to the difference between \$3 and \$100, capitalists ought to be anxious to invest their gold dollars now, at once, while prices are low, so as to get the advantage of the rise when it arrives. We do not believe that there will be any such rise so long as the coinage of silver dollars is restricted as it is, to \$2,500,000 a month, but those who profess to see it coming ought also to see its inevitable consequence, and not talk about the fear of it as a check to enterprise.

**The Surprise of the Indian Census.**  
 Accident has just revealed at the Burlington agency, in Indian Territory, a system of bunkering or fraud which may have robbed the Government of hundreds of thousands of dollars there, with proportionate losses on other Indian reservations where a like system prevails.

When Gen. SHEPHERD was sent to Fort Reno to investigate the disturbances there, he determined to bring together all of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, so that he might know just how many he had to feed or fight. This was a precautionary measure, which would have the effect of separating the well disposed from the ill disposed, forcing the latter to choose between obeying the Government and staying out. All the chiefs, even those who were complaining the most, assented to this proposal, and Gen. SHEPHERD gave the greatest inducements to joining in every man, woman, and child, by announcing that the Government rations would hereafter be based on his count.

To the astonishment of everybody, the enumeration, which was prolonged an additional day so that all might be brought in, showed a total of only 3,777 persons. The first inference was that at least 2,000 Indians must have been deflected. But since then examination has led to the belief that there is no great body of absentees anywhere. The reservation has been secured by runners, and none found. The rumors of lands on the warpath have been disproved. The startling conclusion seems inevitable that over two thousand Indians have hitherto been registered for rations who do not exist.

Inspector ARMSTRONG, in telegraphic communications, W. M. F. Washington, directly charged that this and not the absence of Indians on the warpath is the real source of the surprisingly small count. He says that the number of Arapahoes who came in was only 1,300, while rations hitherto have been drawn for 2,500. The Arapahoes are supposed to be peaceful, and to have no object in staying away. Hence we must believe that there are today on the reservation, as Mr. ARMSTRONG says, "over 1,000 less Arapahoes than have been drawing rations."

Almost precisely the same ratio of shrinkage is found in the numbers of the Cheyennes, of whom 2,169 were actually counted, while rations had been ordered and allowed for 3,265. The exact difference between the nominal population and the present census is 2,888. We may, therefore, make an allowance of nearly nine hundred for Indians deflected or absent from the reservation and not sensibly found by the runners, and still be two thousand short of the supposed number. Neither the President of the United States, nor the Governor of a State has the power to order a legal holiday, says the *Herald*.

**The Day of Gen. Grant's Funeral.**  
 In an editorial printed yesterday the *Herald* maintains that the day of Gen. GRANT'S funeral cannot be made a legal holiday. Neither the President of the United States, nor the Governor of a State has the power to order a legal holiday, says the *Herald*.

Now, this is all a crude mistake. Chapter 10 of the Laws of the State of New York of 1871 provides expressly, after enumerating the fixed holidays, such as New Year's Day and Independence Day, that any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as a day of religious observance, shall be considered as Sunday and as a public holiday for all purposes whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the State.

## A LETTER FROM MR. CHANDLER.

The *Herald*, moreover, states that, while the Executive may order a holiday in the Government department, "in banking and in matters relating to the acceptance, protest, or payment of commercial paper it is different. In such case the only legal holidays besides Sundays are those specified by law."

This is again an error, because the act of 1881 provides that in addition to the holidays specified by law, any day appointed or recommended by the President or the Governor as a day of religious observance shall, for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, checks, and notes, be treated and considered as Sunday, and as a public holiday.

Whatever day shall be finally set apart, therefore, for Gen. GRANT'S funeral will be a legal holiday.

## The Motto for the Convention.

The defeat of the New York Democracy this year would be a heavy blow to Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration. If he cannot hold New York on this appeal to its voters for their approval of his course, what else State can he hope to carry in 1886, when a new House of Representatives and twenty-five Senators in Congress are to be elected?

The Democrats will not have to wait till next year for the ruinous effects of a defeat here this fall. It would cripple the Democratic majority in the present House and encourage the Republican majority in the Senate to oppose not only the general policy of the Administration, but many of the President's nominations to office.

Excepting Mr. TILDEN, New York Democrats have not had a President since Mr. VAN BUREN. Though he carried the State by a great majority in 1856, he was badly defeated in 1860 when he appealed to his home constituency for a vindication of his measures. This proved to be the turning point against the Democrats throughout the country, and in the next Presidential contest they were utterly routed. So it was with Mr. TILDEN and Mr. BUCHANAN in their day. This is a kind of history which is very apt to repeat itself.

Democratic success in New York in November seems to be absolutely necessary to enable the party to maintain its hold upon the country. The result of the struggle will depend very much upon the kind of a ticket for State officers which the Democrats put into the field, and especially upon their candidate for Governor. And, furthermore, the party should make a notice of the door of its nominating convention to this effect: "Come, but Democrats are wanted here. No Mugwumps need apply."

The Presidents of our city banks are unwilling to accept silver dollars at par with gold, but propose to give gold to the United States Treasurer in exchange for fractional silver coin at par. Silver dollars are a legal tender to any amount, and would be as available as gold. The President of the Board of Directors of the National City Bank, Mr. J. P. Morgan, has written to the effect that the banks should take \$20,000,000 in fractional silver in exchange for \$20,000,000 in gold, as we hear they have agreed to do, they will find themselves saddled with just that amount of useless metal, which some Treasurer may elect to redeem in silver dollars. The banks have better take \$20,000,000 silver dollars at once, and have done with it. Then they would have something which they could use in an emergency.

The selection of the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOADLY to preside over the new Massachusetts Convention is a most judicious move. The Commonwealth Republicans are going to continue fighting it out on the same line. The Eastern Mugwumps will have to stick to the Democrats, or start out on their own account. There isn't much chance of their doing that unless they should be deliberately turned out. The Mugwumps are smart.

**The Big Three.**  
 Dorman B. Eaton was a narrow, conical, and bumpy old man, who had used the scow and post to make a history of the civil service of Great Britain, and a better one than the one which the English system was not only the best, but the only one on the planet. He had forgotten the fact that it could not be carried out in this country, and he had turned out the letter with the force of a quaker.

John M. Gregory of Illinois was a professor in a private college in Illinois. He belonged to that traditional class of men who are not only learned, but are also and of all things human. He had no special, special or otherwise, for a place of such importance.

But the worst selection of all was that of Thomas G. Thompson, a member of the "Columbian" Club. He was appointed on the principle that, as the minority must be recognized under the law, it was the proper thing to pick out the weakest and most inconsequential of the four candidates. The result was that the man who was the least qualified to preside over the Convention was chosen to do so.

**Gov. Hoadly and John G. Thompson.**  
 It is true that Mr. CLEVELAND depends chiefly upon the Hon. GEORGE HOADLY for advice and information respecting the Ohio Democrats who want office? That is what Mr. HOADLY's friends are gently insinuating at present. Mr. HOADLY is a candidate for nomination for Governor. The Democratic Convention will meet on Aug. 18. From now until that date the current quotations of HOADLY influence at the White House are not likely to fall off much, provided the Governor and his friends are able to be diligent effort to sustain the market.

We should like to know just how far the quoted value of HOADLY stock is real and how far it is fictitious.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

**Coming Vacancies.**—Mr. McDonald would like to get one—so would Mr. Garfield.

**WASHINGTON, July 24.**—Candidates for seats on the bench of the Supreme Court will do well to consult the calendar on possible vacancies to be filled by President Cleveland. They may be disappointed. For nearly two years Justice Bradley has been eligible for retirement on a pension equal to his full salary. Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller and Field will be able to retire next year. The Court will be composed of seven members, which are a term of service of ten consecutive years and an age of seventy years, will be then filled in the case of all three.

But will they give up voluntarily? Since the creation of the court there have been only thirteen resignations, or about one-fourth of the whole number of Justices, and only seven of these from old age and infirmity. Mr. Campbell of Alabama resigned because of the illness of his wife, Mr. Curtis resigned because he could not get his pension, and by no means equal to the professional income which he enjoyed before going on the bench. Mr. Justice Davis resigned because he was tired of the dull routine and drudgery of the court. He would not have been able to get his pension.

It was believed that Justice Bradley would make a vacancy to be filled by President Arthur. But he has not yet given up. He is now 72 years of age and is as tough as a pine knot, though seemingly feeble and failing in gait. He has been on the bench since 1857, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice Miller has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice Field has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice Harlan has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice McMillan has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice McMillan has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice McMillan has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice McMillan has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice McMillan has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice McMillan has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

Justice McMillan has been on the bench for twenty-three years. His health is not good, but he has not yet given up. He has been on the bench since 1862, and has the judicial power of a full man. He has never been called in question by the public, and he has never been called in question by the public.

## THE COLORED BROTHER.

**He Becomes a Bone of Contention in the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina.**  
 The Convention of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina met in Columbia in May last. Two colored clergymen presented themselves for recognition, and their names were found upon the Bishop's list of the clergy. The bishops provided that the colored clergymen should not be recognized as members of the Convention, but that they should be allowed to sit in the galleries. It is further provided that if "question be made, the rights of any clergyman shall be determined, according to the provisions of the constitution, by the Convention itself, whether his name be inserted in the list aforesaid or not."

Mr. Bennett, a lay delegate, introduced a resolution calling in question the right of the two colored men to seats in the Convention, and proposing to strike their names from the list. The Convention debated the question for nearly two days, and at length rejected the resolution, thus declaring the right of the colored clergymen to seats in the Convention. The Convention then proceeded to elect a committee to prepare a report on the subject of the colored clergymen's admission.

The old nullification spirit is not yet dead in South Carolina. Session has been given up, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

## THE COLORED BROTHER.

**He Becomes a Bone of Contention in the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina.**  
 The Convention of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina met in Columbia in May last. Two colored clergymen presented themselves for recognition, and their names were found upon the Bishop's list of the clergy. The bishops provided that the colored clergymen should not be recognized as members of the Convention, but that they should be allowed to sit in the galleries. It is further provided that if "question be made, the rights of any clergyman shall be determined, according to the provisions of the constitution, by the Convention itself, whether his name be inserted in the list aforesaid or not."

Mr. Bennett, a lay delegate, introduced a resolution calling in question the right of the two colored men to seats in the Convention, and proposing to strike their names from the list. The Convention debated the question for nearly two days, and at length rejected the resolution, thus declaring the right of the colored clergymen to seats in the Convention. The Convention then proceeded to elect a committee to prepare a report on the subject of the colored clergymen's admission.

The old nullification spirit is not yet dead in South Carolina. Session has been given up, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned. The Convention has been adjourned, and the Convention has been adjourned.

## CAPT. SANDERS FINED A MONTH'S PAY.

**A Tie on the Vote to Dismiss Him—Backed by Chief Murray.**  
 At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, Commissioner Voorhis moved a resolution declaring that Capt. Sanders of the eighth street squad was guilty of failure to suppress gambling in his precinct. The motion was carried unanimously. Commissioner McGee explained that he considered Capt. Sanders' recent salary, and so voted against the motion. The motion was then carried unanimously.

Commissioner Voorhis moved that Capt. Sanders be dismissed from office. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously. The motion was carried unanimously.